

# TRIBUTE PAID ROOSEVELT ON ANNIVERSARY OF BIRTH BY CITIZENS OF PHOENIX

Former Governor Delivers  
Scholarly Address—Flag  
Ceremony And Singing  
Of Noted Songs On Pro-  
gram

## EXTRACTS FROM JUDGE SLOAN'S SPEECH ON ROOSEVELT

He loved America and was jeal-  
ous of her honor.

He had contempt for the man  
whose love of peace was greater  
than his love for liberty, for right,  
for justice in international affairs.

He despised the man who could  
see his country insulted and its  
honor assailed without emotion.

Selfish ease he looked upon as  
immoral.

He believed that true success  
comes from courage, the mastery  
of self, hard work and intelligent  
effort.

To him a thing was either right  
or wrong.

That he will be regarded as one  
of our truly great men seems cer-  
tain.

In commemoration of the first birth-  
day of Theodore Roosevelt, a meeting  
was held at the high school auditor-  
ium last night, attended by repre-  
sentative citizens, former Governor Rich-  
ard D. Sloan delivering a scholarly ad-  
dress upon Roosevelt, his life and  
deeds. The meeting was similar to the  
one designated by the national com-  
mittee of the Roosevelt Memorial as-  
sociation for every community in the  
nation last night as a fitting close to  
Roosevelt day.

An impressive flag ceremony was  
given under the escort of ladies of  
Mary Brodie auxiliary United Spanish  
War veterans, with the audience stand-  
ing and saluting the flag as it was  
placed upon the platform.

Dwight H. Board, chairman of the  
meeting, in his remarks said that  
simple ceremonies were being held in  
every part of the United States similar  
to the one held at the high school  
auditorium, that the people might have  
an opportunity to pay becoming trib-  
ute to the memory of the man who  
had done so much and set such an  
admirable example for those he left  
behind. He referred to Arizona in  
particular and how much Roosevelt  
had done for the people here, express-  
ing the hope that the people here will  
live and profit by the principles to  
which Roosevelt devoted his life.

Opening with "America"  
The meeting opened with the sing-  
ing of "America," under the  
direction of Wendell M. Jones. The  
high school band furnished the in-  
strumental music. The invocation and  
benediction were pronounced by Dean  
William Scarlett.

"How Firm a Foundation," Roose-  
velt's favorite hymn, was sung by all  
present, also "Onward Christian Sol-  
diers" and the national anthem.

Colonel James H. McClintock, state  
director, spoke upon the work of the  
Memorial campaign in Arizona. Col-  
onel McClintock, a rough rider and an  
old friend of Roosevelt, said that the  
death of the former president was a  
great loss to the nation, so great in  
fact that the people were just now  
beginning to realize what a tremendous  
loss actually had been. He said  
it was easy to get a leader in time of  
war but a much more difficult matter  
to get a leader in time of uncertain  
peace. "We need him," said Colonel  
McClintock, "but if we cannot have  
him in person we can abide by his  
principles."

Former Governor Sloan said it was  
soon to predict with any degree  
of certainty the place history will  
assign to Roosevelt, but that he will  
be regarded as one of "our truly great  
men" seems certain. He compared  
Franklin's career with that of Roose-  
velt, saying "Franklin's career falls short of ex-  
hibiting the fullness, richness and  
variety of experience displayed by  
that of Roosevelt."

It is not, however, of his unique  
personality or career that I wish to  
speak. The outstanding facts of that  
career are as well known to you as  
to me. It is rather the influence of  
the man, the spiritual heritage he  
left his countrymen, some of the  
things he stood for which made him  
a great ethical and moral leader and  
for which future generations of  
Americans will revere his memory  
that I wish to call to your remem-  
brance.

Truth in Witicism  
It was said of Roosevelt in derision  
by one of his critics that he had re-  
discovered the ten commandments. On  
the same that he emphasized in much  
that he said the fundamentals of  
morality as these are contained in the  
decalogue, there was truth in the wit-  
icism. His ethics were always ele-  
mental. To him a thing was either  
right or wrong. He indulged in no  
subtleties of reasoning and approach-  
ed his subject always in a direct way.  
His straightforwardness prevented his  
ever employing a phrase that faced  
both ways. "Weasel words," as he  
termed these, were not in his vocabu-  
lary. There was no mistaking his  
intent. He knew what he meant  
to say and he knew how to say it  
upon analysis, we find neither novel nor  
profound, but the dynamic force he  
put into his ethical homeliness re-  
duced from banality and stamped  
with originality.

Selfish Ease Immoral  
Roosevelt was both the advocate as  
also the exemplar of the strenuous life.  
He believed that true success comes  
only from courage, the mastery of self,  
hard work and intelligent effort. Self-  
ish ease he looked upon as immoral,  
and only the life that does not shrink  
from danger or hardship is worthy of  
commendation or even of respect.

His theory of social justice was  
based upon his celebrated doctrine of  
the "square deal." He applied it to  
every interest and to every class. It  
did not mean merely that men should  
be accorded their legal rights, or that  
they should be allowed this or that  
privilege. It was not a matter of wages,

was either right or wrong. He in-  
dulged in no subtleties of reason and  
approach, his subject always in a  
direct way.

"Selfish ease he looked upon as im-  
moral," said Judge Sloan of Roose-  
velt. He said that Roosevelt's theory  
of social justice was based upon his  
celebrated doctrine of the "square  
deal." He said Roosevelt despised the  
man who could see his country in-  
sulted and its honor assailed without  
emotion and that he had contempt for  
the man whose love of peace was  
greater than his love for liberty, for  
right, for justice in international af-  
fairs.

Following is Judge Sloan's address:  
Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen:  
I regard it as a very great privilege  
to address you on the subject of  
Theodore Roosevelt. Although I had  
the honor of receiving two commis-  
sions bearing his signature, although  
it was my good fortune to have met  
and to have known him as an official  
as a private citizen; yet I can  
however claim no right, as many of  
you here tonight, to speak of him from  
the viewpoint of intimate acquaint-  
ance. What I shall say therefore,  
will be said from the standpoint of an  
American, proud of the fact that our  
country has produced such a man.

Since his death last January, mas-  
ters of spoken and written speech in  
this country and abroad have elo-  
quently described the life, career and  
character of Theodore Roosevelt, but  
yet usually in a suggestive in this  
subject that it has not yet been ex-  
hausted. One cause of my embarrass-  
ment arises out of my difficulty in  
choosing the particular phase of the  
subject that may appeal to you as  
most fitting and suggestive at this  
time.

It is too soon to predict, with any  
degree of certainty, the place history  
will assign to Roosevelt—that he will  
be regarded as one of our truly great  
men seems certain. It is a com-  
mon error that confuses greatness  
with genius—defining genius as ex-  
alted mental power that manifests it-  
self usually in one direction only. The  
possession of genius, therefore, in this  
sense, cannot be ascribed to Theodore  
Roosevelt. One may be great, how-  
ever, and yet be a failure in every  
direction, for instance, without  
evincing the normal talent in one  
direction we ascribe to genius. It is  
the uncommon combination of superior  
qualities of mind and character that  
makes the great man. It is the har-  
monious development along many  
lines, each talent working with the  
other, each co-ordinating with the  
other and all together producing not  
the superman, but the statesman, the  
benefactor and leader who profoundly  
influences his day and generation. In  
this sense Roosevelt was undoubtedly  
great. Student and hunter, historian  
and ranchman, naturalist and soldier  
statesman and explorer, the embody-  
ment of vital energy both of body and  
mind, he combined the objective and  
subjective life in a way that no modern  
man has ever approached.

Compared With Franklin  
It is the astounding versatility of  
talent he displayed coupled with his  
unfailing effort, in so many fields of  
human endeavor that makes him com-  
parable with but one other American,  
Benjamin Franklin. Our appreciation  
would degenerate into mere adulation  
and panegyric if we should say that  
Roosevelt should be classed as the in-  
tellectual equal of Benjamin Frank-  
lin, probably the greatest mind  
America has ever produced. But to  
him in my opinion, fair and just to both  
these great characters to say that  
Franklin's career falls short of exhibit-  
ing the fullness, richness and variety  
of experience displayed by that of  
Roosevelt.

It is not, however, of his unique  
personality or career that I wish to  
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the "square deal." He applied it to  
every interest and to every class. It  
did not mean merely that men should  
be accorded their legal rights, or that  
they should be allowed this or that  
privilege. It was not a matter of wages,

of hours of employment, of conditions  
of labor, of control of industry, of cur-  
tailing the baneful activities of "maie-  
factors of great wealth." It meant all  
this and more. It meant that in all  
the varied relations that exist between  
men, political, industrial and social,  
there is but one standard of right and  
that is the standard of honest dealing  
that equals require of one another;  
that the ability to seize an unfair ad-  
vantage and get away with it is no  
justification for its exercise. It meant  
even more than ordinary justice. It  
meant that the man who may have the  
power and ability to further the ends  
of justice in any way who selfishly  
shirks this duty is anti-social and an  
enemy to society. Class consciousness,  
which is only another name for class  
hatred, had no place in his social creed.  
Manhood consciousness meant every-  
thing. That no man had a proper re-  
gard for his own manhood unless he  
has a just respect for the rights and  
claims of others; that one may not de-  
mand fair treatment unless she be will-  
ing to give it—were first principles in  
his creed of social justice. In all the  
contention and strife that divide the  
so-called classes in America, in the  
struggle for supremacy between capital  
and labor, in the agitation for a  
changed industrial conditions it is not  
true, my friends, that in the application  
of this simple rule of "the square deal"  
can be found the only solution, the  
only basis upon which the selfish and  
the world, is only a narrow selfish and  
provincial attitude of mind unworthy  
of men of real breadth of vision. He  
despised the man who could see his  
country insulted and its honor assailed  
without emotion. He had contempt for  
the man whose love of peace was  
greater than his love for liberty, for  
right, for justice in international af-  
fairs.

For Passionate Patriotism  
But Theodore Roosevelt stood not  
only for the square deal, he stood  
also for a healthy, robust and an in-  
tensely passionate patriotism. He held  
to the old fashioned notion that devo-  
tion to one's own country was para-  
mount to any idealistic scheme of in-  
ternationalism. He abhorred, with all  
the passionate strength of his loyal  
soul, those who preached the doctrine  
that patriotism, in the sense of stand-  
ing for one's own country as against  
the world, is only a narrow selfish and  
provincial attitude of mind unworthy  
of men of real breadth of vision. He  
despised the man who could see his  
country insulted and its honor assailed  
without emotion. He had contempt for  
the man whose love of peace was  
greater than his love for liberty, for  
right, for justice in international af-  
fairs. He looked upon the man who as-  
serts that the world is a single entity  
and that the interests of the world  
are the only ones that count, as a  
man who is so occupied with the private  
and personal affairs of his neighbors  
as to be careless of even the primary  
needs of his own family. He be-  
lieved to be a good neighbor, one  
must first be true to his own family;  
to be a good citizen of the world, one  
must first be loyal to his own country.

Jealous of America's Honor  
He loved America. He revered her  
traditions. He was jealous of her honor.  
He was quick to see any danger that  
threatened her from within or from  
without. He was equally quick to see  
where her duty lay. Injustice, oppres-  
sion and wrong anywhere had in him  
a foe willing to fight, if need be, for  
their suppression.

When Belgium was invaded he be-  
lieved it the imperative duty of the  
democratic nations of the world, and  
especially America, to protest in the  
name of freedom and of justice. His  
Americanism was not a narrow, but  
a broad, one, but it was quick to re-  
fuse to be a tool of the just claims of  
other nations or to be regardless of the  
appeal of the weak, the helpless and  
oppressed anywhere may make for  
protection and he was quick to re-  
spond in the name of a common humanity.

His Americanism was not merely an  
emotion that flamed when aroused and  
grew cold when the excitement died  
away. It was a steady and constant  
thing. He applied it in everything he  
did. In business, in politics, in all so-  
cial relations, the public good meas-  
ured his standard of right or wrong.  
Big business was justified if it pro-  
moted the public welfare. It was in-  
mense when it became inimical to the  
good of the state, and by the state he  
always meant the people of which it is  
composed. Partnership in politics  
means only a means to an end—the  
putting into effective action the will of  
the majority. Social customs and in-  
stitutions were significant as they ef-  
fected the life and character of the na-  
tion.

Sacrifice the Only Test  
The most characteristic thing in the  
Americanism of Theodore Roosevelt  
was that he applied but one test to  
all things. That was the test of  
sacrifice. Burning words of patriotic  
enthusiasm meant nothing if behind  
them all there was the craven heart,  
the cowardly evasion of one's duty  
when duty calls for the surrender of  
ease, of comfort, of health or of life  
itself.

I can present his viewpoint no bet-  
ter than by quoting his own words as  
found in that remarkable essay called  
"The Great Adventure."  
"Only those are fit to live who do  
not fear to die—and none are fit to  
die who have shrunk from the joy  
of life and the duty of life. Both life  
and death are parts of the Great Ad-  
venture. Never yet was worthy ad-  
venture won without the shedding of  
blood. The worthy effort, the struggle  
by the man who put his personal safety  
first. Never yet was a country worth  
living in unless its sons and daughters  
were of that stern stuff which bade  
them die for it at need. And never  
yet was a country worth dying for  
unless its sons and daughters thought  
of life, not as something concerned  
only with the selfish evanescence of  
the individual, but as a link in the  
chain of creation and causation so that  
each person is seen in his true rela-  
tions as an essential part of the whole,  
whose life must be made to serve the  
larger and continuing life of the  
whole."

Sums Up His Creed  
It seems to me that in these words  
is summed up the whole of the Roose-  
veltian creed—life is a great adventure  
—a joyous one if we make it so—but  
it is made joyous or even glorious in  
the measure we contribute our talents,  
our effort, and, if need be, our per-  
sonal existence to the common good.  
In conclusion my friends, I want, if I  
may, to emphasize this thought: Now  
that he is gone, is the life, character  
and teachings of Theodore Roosevelt  
to have no significance to us except  
as a matter of national pride and for  
the glory they reflect upon our history?  
Is he to be regarded merely as  
another great name added to our na-  
tional Valhalla of fame, his true and  
mighty problems confront the nation  
and the world just emerging from the  
shadow of a war that shook the very  
foundations of civilization itself, can  
we afford to forget those principles

that animated and sustained the pa-  
triotism of Theodore Roosevelt? Is it  
not rather our solemn duty in every  
way possible, through memorials and  
otherwise, to keep alive and to pass  
on as a sacred tradition and as an  
inspiration to future generations of  
Americans these lofty ideals of patri-  
otic service and devotion to country  
he so earnestly preached and so glo-  
riously practiced.

The campaign for securing mem-  
berhood will continue until Novem-  
ber 1, national headquarters advised  
Colonel James H. McClintock,  
state director for Arizona, yesterday.  
Colonel McClintock consequently wired  
county chairman in Arizona to that  
effect. The text of his telegram re-  
quests.

"National headquarters requests  
continuation of the memorial cam-  
paign till November 1. This added  
time will give you an opportunity to  
check up lists and see all persons  
missed. It has been found that only  
personal visitation counts. Please re-  
turn to me before the arrival of Rich-  
ard Haynes in Yaptank, the villagers have  
been roused to desperate deeds by the  
daily pranks of Mabel. But when  
Richard begins to "shine up" to her,  
Mabel decides she wants to be more  
like other girls. So she gets a job as  
assistant to a milliner in the village.  
From that point, the story takes a  
dramatic turn and finishes in whirl-  
wind fashion."

A Current Topic, one of the new  
Century comedies, and a Pathe Trav-  
elogue are the supplementing numbers  
for today.

For Wednesday only, the Columbia  
management is offering Geraldine Far-  
r in "The Turn of the Wheel," in  
which she is supported by Herbert  
Rawlinson.

"A Midnight Romance" Strand  
Today offers the final opportunity  
to witness "A Midnight Romance,"  
Anita Stewart's latest picture which  
is proving one of the dramatic treas-  
ures of the season at the Strand. Lois Weber  
wrote into the story one of the most  
unusual mystery plots, and has suc-  
cessfully built a story that sustains  
the element of expectation and sus-  
pense to the very end of the narrative.  
Anita Stewart's role is that of "Marie,"  
a hotel maid by day who when night  
falls, is tempted to mingle with the guests  
as one of the most accomplished of the  
women, fluently speaking four lan-  
guages and possessed of a remarkable  
beauty and a compelling personality.  
Roger Smith falls in love with her but  
she has him that he cannot locate  
her during the day time and it is only  
at midnight that she will permit him  
to see her and then at the strangest  
of places—places she designates. The  
failure of a plan of blackmailers to  
force Sloan, the circumstances which  
reveals to Sloan the fact that he loves  
the maid in the hotel and he has  
hardly recovered from the shock when  
the girl has disappeared, leaving no  
clue as to her true identity, nor of  
her whereabouts. Sloan is convinced  
she is playing a part as the maid, de-  
cides to fathom the mystery, but he  
never figured on all the strangeness  
and the unusual experiences and ad-  
ventures which were destined to be-  
come a part of the unraveling.

The comedy is "Her First Kiss" and  
the Prizma natural color pictures in  
style "Kiddies." A Pathe News fin-  
ished the program.

The musical program is admirably  
taken care of in the specially selected  
program which the Strand symphony  
orchestra is rendering with Eugene  
Redewill conducting.

Tom Mix at the Lamara  
"The Wilderness Trail," starring  
Tom Mix and due to enter the final  
lap of its present engagement at the  
Lamara today, is from every angle a  
wonder production. It is staged in the  
snow region, telling a story of the  
Canadian north, the land where law  
has not found its way; where the un-  
written law guides the primitive man,  
and where tragedy and mirth stalk  
boldly hand in hand throughout the  
terrible barren waste of that never re-  
claimed region. Tom Mix presents the  
role of Donald MacTavish, manager of  
a camp of the Hudson Bay company,  
extensive dealers and trappers. On  
one occasion the "free traders" have  
succeeded in stealing a valuable fur  
valuable furs from his camp, and on  
Donald rests the responsibility of re-  
covering the furs and rounding up the  
guilty men, on the penalty of being  
shot himself as a thief, for the com-  
pany knows no quarter for those in  
whose camps a theft is recorded.  
Donald loves the daughter of the  
factor, and to prove to her and the  
world that he is innocent, he gladly

also from many nearby cities, as mail  
orders for tickets have already been  
received in large numbers.

There are 36 people in the Lauder  
organization, taking part in the six  
acts of the performance. Of course,  
Harry Lauder is the big attraction and  
will be on the stage for one hour and  
a quarter. His list of songs which will  
be sung here include some of the new  
ones as well as the old favorites.

As "old time" has come back in  
force again, the evening performance  
at the Elks theater will begin at 8:15  
o'clock instead of 8:20.

"Peck's Bad Girl," at Columbia  
"Peck's Bad Girl," Mabel Normand's  
newest screen offering being present-  
ed at the Columbia theater for the  
last time today, gives the vivacious  
artist a role certain to delight her  
tremendous local following. This  
comedy-drama is probably her best  
offering since "Mickey."

A sweetheart and a job bring a  
marked change in the life of Mabel  
Normand (played by Miss Norma-  
nd). Before the arrival of Richard  
Hayes in Yaptank, the villagers have  
been roused to desperate deeds by the  
daily pranks of Mabel. But when  
Richard begins to "shine up" to her,  
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A sweetheart and a job bring a  
marked change in the life of Mabel  
Normand (played by Miss Norma-  
nd). Before the arrival of Richard  
Hayes in Yaptank, the villagers have  
been roused to desperate deeds by the  
daily pranks of Mabel. But when  
Richard begins to "shine up" to her,  
Mabel decides she wants to be more  
like other girls. So she gets a job as  
assistant to a milliner in the village.  
From that point, the story takes a  
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wind fashion."

A Current Topic, one of the new  
Century comedies, and a Pathe Trav-  
elogue are the supplementing numbers  
for today.

For Wednesday only, the Columbia  
management is offering Geraldine Far-  
r in "The Turn of the Wheel," in  
which she is supported by Herbert  
Rawlinson.

"A Midnight Romance" Strand  
Today offers the final opportunity  
to witness "A Midnight Romance,"  
Anita Stewart's latest picture which  
is proving one of the dramatic treas-  
ures of the season at the Strand. Lois Weber  
wrote into the story one of the most  
unusual mystery plots, and has suc-  
cessfully built a story that sustains  
the element of expectation and sus-  
pense to the very end of the narrative.  
Anita Stewart's role is that of "Marie,"  
a hotel maid by day who when night  
falls, is tempted to mingle with the guests  
as one of the most accomplished of the  
women, fluently speaking four lan-  
guages and possessed of a remarkable  
beauty and a compelling personality.  
Roger Smith falls in love with her but  
she has him that he cannot locate  
her during the day time and it is only  
at midnight that she will permit him  
to see her and then at the strangest  
of places—places she designates. The  
failure of a plan of blackmailers to  
force Sloan, the circumstances which  
reveals to Sloan the fact that he loves  
the maid in the hotel and he has  
hardly recovered from the shock when  
the girl has disappeared, leaving no  
clue as to her true identity, nor of  
her whereabouts. Sloan is convinced  
she is playing a part as the maid, de-  
cides to fathom the mystery, but he  
never figured on all the strangeness  
and the unusual experiences and ad-  
ventures which were destined to be-  
come a part of the unraveling.

The comedy is "Her First Kiss" and  
the Prizma natural color pictures in  
style "Kiddies." A Pathe News fin-  
ished the program.

The musical program is admirably  
taken care of in the specially selected  
program which the Strand symphony  
orchestra is rendering with Eugene  
Redewill conducting.

Tom Mix at the Lamara  
"The Wilderness Trail," starring  
Tom Mix and due to enter the final  
lap of its present engagement at the  
Lamara today, is from every angle a  
wonder production. It is staged in the  
snow region, telling a story of the  
Canadian north, the land where law  
has not found its way; where the un-  
written law guides the primitive man,  
and where tragedy and mirth stalk  
boldly hand in hand throughout the  
terrible barren waste of that never re-  
claimed region. Tom Mix presents the  
role of Donald MacTavish, manager of  
a camp of the Hudson Bay company,  
extensive dealers and trappers. On  
one occasion the "free traders" have  
succeeded in stealing a valuable fur  
valuable furs from his camp, and on  
Donald rests the responsibility of re-  
covering the furs and rounding up the  
guilty men, on the penalty of being  
shot himself as a thief, for the com-  
pany knows no quarter for those in  
whose camps a theft is recorded.  
Donald loves the daughter of the  
factor, and to prove to her and the  
world that he is innocent, he gladly

also from many nearby cities, as mail  
orders for tickets have already been  
received in large numbers.

There are 36 people in the Lauder  
organization, taking part in the six  
acts of the performance. Of course,  
Harry Lauder is the big attraction and  
will be on the stage for one hour and  
a quarter. His list of songs which will  
be sung here include some of the new  
ones as well as the old favorites.

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